

J. M. FERRES, Editor.]

FRELIGHTSBURG, (L. C.) TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1835.

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From the Quebec Mercury.

We copy from the Official Gazette of Thursday last, a series of despatches which have been addressed to his Excellency Lord Aylmer, Governor General of this Province, by the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Aberdeen, and his successor in office, Mr. Grant, now Lord Glenelg; the object of their publication, at this moment, will be fully understood on perusing the notice which precedes them, from Lieutenant Colonel Craig, his Lordship's Civil Secretary.

The first of these despatches, that of the Earl of Aberdeen, under date of the 14th February, has already been published in an extra number of this paper, on the 17th April last; but as it is essential to the right understanding of the correspondence now laid before the public, and may not be recollected, or have been seen, by all who may meet with our present sheet, we have judged it best to repeat it.—It is followed by a despatch dated 3d April, transmitting to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, a copy of the communication addressed to Lord Amherst, explanatory of the duties of the Commission to which his Lordship had been, then, appointed,—and the last Secretary for the Colonies, it will be observed, takes especial care to mark, in the concluding paragraph, of his despatch, that the appointment of the High Commissioner must not be interpreted as conveying an unfavorable opinion of his Lordship's conduct in the administration of the affairs of this Province, and arms his Lordship with the means of obviating any such misconception.

The instructions, to which the despatch relates, are even more pointed on this subject, and are strongly worded to guard against the impression the appointment of an unusual authority might create, to the prejudice of the Governor-in-Chief. For the Earl of Aberdeen in stating, to Earl Amherst, the motives which have led to his appointment, declares that it was "to avoid questions which might otherwise have arisen respecting the extent and lawfulness of his authority in the province," that the office of Governor-in-chief was added to that of High Commissioner; and the instruction proceeds to state that "it is on this account alone his Majesty has been advised to revoke the commission hitherto held by Lord Aylmer," the continuance of which, had it been compatible with the free exercise of the functions of the High Commissioner, would for the present have remained in force. That this suspension of his Lordship's power has been in no wise occasioned by any representations against his public conduct is also declared expressly, as it is stated as an act of justice towards Lord Aylmer, that the fact ought to be generally known, to protect him from any misconstructions which might arise, touching the Royal opinion of his administration, of which it is stated, in direct terms, "that His Majesty has adopted no opinion respecting Lord Aylmer's Administration, respecting the Government of Lower Canada, derogating from his claims upon His Majesty's confidence and approbation." The remainder of this communication relates to the duties belonging to the office of High Commissioner.

Next in order is Mr. Charles Grant's inaugural despatch, announcing his appointment to the colonial department, and intimating the design of the present ministers to adhere to the plan of dispatching to this province an officer invested with the double character of Governor and High Commissioner, for the purpose already announced by his predecessor in office, qualified, so far that he does not pledge himself to adopt all the measures and conclusions to which his predecessor had adverted in the foregoing despatches. The substance of this despatch has recently been communicated to the province in an unofficial form, in conformity to the instructions from the Colonial Secretary.

The second despatch, from Lord Glenelg, Mr. Grant having, in the interim, been elevated to the peerage by that title, is dated the 6th May, and is the last in the series now published. To this we call the attention of our readers not for any particular consistency or firmness of purpose which it displays, and which might have been looked for in a communication, on an

important subject, which, though numbered 2, is in fact the first he has made to the Governor of an extensive colony, placed in circumstances of peculiar difficulty and in which it was evidently the intention of Lord Glenelg's predecessor to have afforded to his Majesty's Representative, that support which the faithful discharge of the arduous duties imposed upon him, demanded from his Majesty's constitutional advisers, whatever might be the political opinion of those in power in regard to the grand questions which now divide parties in the Mother Country, and by which the affairs of this colony ought not to be affected.

We regret to say that our Governor in Chief has met with no such just report; on the contrary, in the face of the approval of Lord Aylmer's conduct from the period of his first assuming the government of Lower Canada, by all the numerous Secretaries of State for the colonial department who, have in that period, held the seal of office, and by his immediate predecessor, in a manner "so directly sanctioned by his Majesty" as, in Lord Glenelg's opinion, to render it unnecessary for Lord Aylmer "to call for any further vindication of his personal honor and official conduct," in the face, we say, of all these testimonials of approbation, has Lord Glenelg discovered "that he shall best consult the public interest" by recalling his Excellency from a Government in the administration of which his conduct had been so constantly and so fully approved. We shall offer no remarks on this despatch, we beg of all our readers to peruse it with attention and to mark well its contents. We fear as we before said that the new colonial Minister has taken a false step in regard to Lower Canada in the very outset of his administration, which it will be hard for him to recover, he appears impressed with an idea that the British population in Canada have nothing of which to complain,—and imagines that by yielding to the clamour of the dominant party in the Assembly and recalling, a faithful servant of the State, conciliation is to be effected. But His Majesty's Government will soon learn that they have given up one point, only to give birth to a new demand. Lord A. is recalled to day—to-morrow Lord B. will, in obeying his instructions from home, offend the party here; the revocation of his commission will be demanded, and the case of Lord A. insisted upon as a precedent. Thus encroachment will succeed to encroachment; the situation of the British Colonists in Canada will become insupportable, and finding themselves abandoned by the mother country they will become the distressed party.

If the fears of the Metropolitan Government are then alarmed at the proximity of the old British colonies now the United States of America, their fears will perhaps not be altogether so chimerical as those they now labor under upon that head. Whilst as to increasing, or gaining, the attachment of the French party to the English Government that will remain just at that point it has now attained and be regulated by the desire "To get from England all they can, And give her nothing in return."

## LOWER CANADA.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS Quebec, 25th June, 1835.

The determination of His Majesty's present Ministers to remove his Excellency Lord Aylmer from the Government of Lower Canada has now become public through various channels, and it is a determination the knowledge of which under existing circumstances may, very naturally, lead the public to believe that his Excellency has incurred the displeasure of the King, and the disapprobation of His Majesty's Government. The existence of such a belief in the public mind would probably give rise to inconvenience and embarrassment in carrying on the ordinary business of the Government of the Province, during the remaining period, however limited that period may be, of his Excellency's administration.

To prevent all misconception, therefore, upon a subject in which the public interests are concerned, his Excellency Lord Aylmer has deemed it incumbent on him to cause the following Copies of Despatches from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to be published in the Official Gazette of the Province, for general information.

In addition to the motives, as above stated, which have induced his Excellency to give publicity to the Despatches of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Excellency considers it to be due to his own public character to place these documents, upon record in an authentic form, in order to remove all rational, or even plausible grounds, arising out of the fact of his recall, for conjectures calculated to discredit his administration of the government of Lower Canada.

By his Excellency's command,  
H. CRAIG, Civil Secretary.

(Copy.)—No. 35.

Downing Street, 3d April, 1835.

My Lord,—I have the honor, herewith, to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to the Earl Amherst, announcing his Lordship's appointment as Governor General of Upper and Lower Canada, and as his

Majesty's High Commissioner in the Lower Province. Lord Amherst will sail from this country to assume the duties of his office, at the earliest period at which the necessary naval and other arrangements can be made for that purpose.

My object in transmitting to your Lordship the enclosed copy of the communication which by his Majesty's command I addressed to Lord Amherst, will perhaps be sufficiently intelligible when your Lordship shall have perused that document. It will explain the motives which have induced a proceeding capable at first view of an interpretation unfavourable to your Lordship's conduct in the administration of the affairs of the Province; and it may arm you with the means of obviating any such misconception.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,  
(Signed,) Aberdeen.  
Lieut. Genl. Lord Aylmer, K. C. B.  
(Copy.)

Downing Street, 2nd April, 1835.

My Lord.—I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Lordship two Commissions under the Great Seal, by one of which your Lordship is appointed Governor of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, while by the other you are nominated his Majesty's Commissioner for the investigation and adjustment of the grievances of which complaint has been made to his Majesty by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and by others of his Majesty's subjects inhabiting that Province.

In my despatch of this date I have entered at length into an explanation of the motives by which his Majesty has been induced to entrust your Lordship with the execution of these Commissions.

It is distinctly understood that his Majesty will have no claim upon your Lordship for the continuance of your services in Lower Canada after the accomplishment of the special objects of your mission.

The office of Governor has been added to that of High Commissioner chiefly, or exclusively, with a view to obviate questions which might otherwise have arisen respecting the extent and the lawfulness of your authority in the Province. It is on this account alone that his Majesty has been advised to revoke the commission hitherto held by Lord Aylmer. Had the continuance of it been compatible with the free exercise of your Lordship's functions, it would, for the present at least, have remained in force. It is due to Lord Aylmer that this fact should be explicitly stated and generally known.—The censures to which his Lordship has been exposed for his public conduct, might otherwise be supposed, or represented to have either occasioned or influenced this decision.—Such a construction of the measure would be altogether erroneous. It cannot be too clearly understood that his Majesty has adopted no opinion respecting Lord Aylmer's administration of the Government of Lower Canada derogating from his claims upon his Majesty's confidence and approbation.

Your Lordship will proceed, with all practicable expedition to Quebec. One of his Majesty's ships of war has been appointed to be in readiness for that service.

The King has been pleased to name Mr. Frederick Elliot to be your Lordship's Secretary in your capacity of high commissioner. This appointment will not encroach upon or interfere with the functions of any of the public officers of the Province.

On your arrival in Lower Canada your Lordship will convene an extraordinary session of the Provincial Legislature. You will lay before them a statement of the objects of your mission and invite them to communicate to you such suggestions as they may have to offer for improving the Institutions of the Province, or for the benefit of any class of the Inhabitants.

I will not attempt to fetter your discretion by any instructions as to the order and form of the ulterior proceedings which it may be necessary to adopt; nor will I incur the risk of embarrassing the free exercise of your judgment on that subject by suggestions, which, when addressed to you at this distance from the scene of action, must probably be immature and defective. Your Lordship will arrange the method to be observed in your discussions with the House of Assembly, in whatever manner may appear to you, after your arrival in the Province, most conducive to general convenience and to the success of your mission.

I have, &c. Signed, ABERDEEN.  
The Earl Amherst, &c. &c. &c.  
(Copy.)—No. 1.

Downing Street, 22d April, 1835.

My Lord,—I avail myself of the earliest possible opportunity to announce to your Lordship that on the resignation by the Earl of Aberdeen of the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to entrust to me the Seals of that Department. My first care has been to enter upon a review of the discussions so unhappily prevailing in the Province of Lower Canada, and to study with deep attention the various communications addressed by my immediate predecessor, to your Lordship, and to Earl Amherst on that subject. Without

pledging myself to the adoption of all the measures and conclusions to which Lord Aberdeen has adverted in these despatches, I have to inform your Lordship that it is proposed by the present Ministers of the Crown to adhere to the design of despatching to the Province, with the least possible delay, an officer invested with the double character of Governor and High Commissioner, for the general purposes to your Lordship.

As recent political changes may possibly give birth to some doubt on this subject in Lower Canada, your Lordship will have the goodness to take the most prompt and effective measure in your power to dispel any such misconception.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed,) CHA. GRANT.  
Lieut. Genl. The Lord Aylmer, K. C. B.  
(Copy.)—No. 2.

Downing Street, 6th May, 1835.

My Lord,—On referring to the despatches addressed to your Lordship by the Earl of Aberdeen, on the appointment of Earl Amherst to be Governor of Lower Canada, and his Majesty's High Commissioner in that Province, I am induced to conclude that my immediate predecessor in office did not anticipate your Lordship's continuance in Canada, after the arrival of Lord Amherst in that country. But on the other hand I observe, that Lord Aberdeen studiously avoided the use of all expressions which could be understood as precluding the prospect of being reinstated in the government, when the duties of the High Commissioner should have been brought to a close.

Since I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship my despatch of the 22d ultimo, No. 1, I have availed myself of all the resources at my command for becoming fully acquainted with the state of the public mind in Lower Canada; and with the position in which circumstances of peculiar difficulty have placed your Lordship in relation to the house of Assembly.

The result has been to convince me that I shall best consult the public interest, by apprizing your Lordship that your administration of the affairs of Lower Canada must be considered as finally terminated.

Your Lordship will require no assurance from me of the reluctance with which I make this communication, the regret inseparable at all times from the discharge of such a duty, is enhanced in the present case by an apprehension of the misconstructions to which it may possibly give rise. I am, therefore, anxious to disavow in the most unqualified terms, any design of conveying a censure on any part of your public conduct, or of countenancing, by this decision, the accusations to which your Lordship has been so repeatedly exposed. It would be highly gratifying to my own feelings, if I possessed so perfect an acquaintance with the history of your Lordship's administration of the affairs of Lower Canada, from its commencement to the present time, as to be able to express that decided opinion upon the charges of the House of Assembly, in the sessions of 1834 and 1835, which I fully admit your Lordship's right to demand from his Majesty's confidential advisers. The period which has elapsed since his Majesty was graciously pleased to entrust me with the Seals of this Department, has not been sufficiently long to enable me to complete a review of the voluminous Documents connected with that subject.

I am, therefore, peculiarly happy to find that Lord Aberdeen, availing himself of his more ample opportunities, was able to discharge that necessary and laborious duty, and that in his Despatch of the 14th February last, No. 22, he declared it to be due to your Lordship to state, that from your first assumption of the Government of Lower Canada, all preceding Secretaries of State for this Department have signified their general approbation of the conduct you had pursued, in the administration of the affairs of that Province, and that from an examination of your Lordship's official correspondence, commencing at the period referred to, he, Lord Aberdeen, could see no reason to dissent from the accuracy of those opinions.

The King commands me to state that Lord Aberdeen's Despatch, from which I have made the preceding quotation, was not written without his Majesty's direct previous sanction, and that in authorizing the expressions it contains of my predecessor's confidence and approbation, his Majesty experienced that gratification which he invariably feels, when affording his support and countenance to any public officer whom his Majesty considers himself entitled to regard as having laboured with fidelity and zeal in his Majesty's services.

With such a testimony from my immediate predecessor, so directly sanctioned by his Majesty, your Lordship may perhaps be satisfied that it is not incumbent on you to call for a further vindication of your personal honor and official conduct. I shall, however, be prompted to meet any such demand, should your Lordship see cause to advance it, and humbly to submit to his Majesty my opinion, not only upon the more recent subjects of complaint mentioned in your Lordship's Despatches,\* noted

in the margin, but upon any other topic of which your Lordship may think that his Majesty's decision has not hitherto been distinctly pronounced.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient servant.  
(Signed) GLENELG.  
Lieut. General The Lord Aylmer, K. C. B.

\* 11th, March, 1835—18th March 1835.

## SCIENCE SUPPORTS RELIGION.

From Mudie's Philosophy; published by Harper and Brothers.

"As an example of the numerous parts and functions which enter into the construction of the animal frame, it may be stated, that in the human body there are 445 bones, each of them having forty distinct scopes of intentions; and 246 muscles, each having ten several intentions; so that the system of bones and muscles alone includes above 14,200 varieties, or different intentions or adaptations. But, besides the bones and muscles, there are hundreds of tendons and ligaments, for the purpose of connecting them together; hundreds of nerves ramified over the whole body to convey sensation to all its parts; thousands of arteries to convey the blood to the remotest extremities, and thousands of veins to bring it back again to the heart: thousands of lacteal and lymphatic vessels to absorb nutriment from the food; thousands of glands to secrete humours from the blood, and of excretories to throw them off from the system—and, besides many other parts of this variegated system, and functions with which we are acquainted, there are more than sixteen hundred millions of membranous cells or vesicles connected with the lungs, more than two hundred thousand millions of pores in the skin, through which the perspiration is incessantly flowing; and above a thousand millions of scales, which, according to Leenwenhock, Baker, and others, compose the cuticle or outward covering of the body. We have also taken into the account the compound organs of life, the numerous parts of which they consist, and the diversified functions they perform; such as the brain, with its indefinite number of fibres and numerous functions: the heart, with auricles and ventricles; the stomach, with its juices and muscular coats; the liver, with its lobes and glands; the spleen, with its infinity of cells and membranes; the pancreas, with its juice and numerous glands; the kidneys, with their fine capillary tubes; the intestines, with all their turnings and convolutions, the organs of sense, with their multifarious connections; the mesentery, the gall-bladder, the pylorus, the duodenum, the blood, the bile, the lymph, the saliva, the chyle; the hairs, the nails, and numerous other parts and substances, every one of which has diversified functions to perform. We have also to take into consideration the number of ideas included in the arrangement and connection of all these parts, and the manner in which they are compacted into one system of small dimensions, so as to afford free scope for all the intended function. If then, for the sake of a rude calculation, we were to suppose, in addition to the 14,200 adaptations stated above, that there are 10,000 veins great and small, 10,000 arteries, 10,000 nerves, 1000 ligaments, 4000 lacteals and lymphatics, 100,000 glands, 1,600,000,000 vesicles in the lungs, 1,600,000,000 scales, and 200,000,000,000 pores, the amount would be 202,600,149,200 different parts and adaptations in the human body; and if all the other species of animals were supposed to be differently organized, and to consist of a similar number of parts; this number multiplied by 300,000, the supposed number of species—the product would amount to 60,780,044,760,000,000, or above sixty thousand billions,—the number of distinct ideas, conceptions, and contrivances, in relation to the animal world—a number of which we can have no precise conception, and which to limited minds like ours, seem to approximate to something like infinity; but it may tend to convey a rude idea of the endless multiplicity of conceptions which pervade the Eternal mind.

A FRAGMENT.—The Bible is an invaluable treasure; a volume more precious than rubies; the repository of all that can enlighten the understanding, comfort the heart, and elevate the affections; it opens to us sources of pure and unalloyed felicity; it is the rich fountain of faith, of hope, of charity; of every holy principle and noble virtue. It gilds the dark vale of tears with beams of celestial peace, and sacred joy; it infuses into the bitter cup of adversity unutterable consolation, and presents to the enraptured vision of the poor and friendless sufferer, the radiant mansions of immortal fruition.

The bow loses its spring that is always bent; and the mind will never do much, unless it sometimes does nothing.

Riches are servants to the wise; but are tyrants over the soul of the fool.

Four things are grievously empty—a head without brains, a wit without judgment, a heart without honesty, and a purse without money.

Selfishness is the most despicable of all human vices.



For the Mississkoui Standard.

It is pretty evident that nothing short of having the Executive government of the province completely under their control will satisfy the aspiring leaders of the House of Assembly. Concession after concession has been made to them in the hope that, as reasonable men it was possible to satisfy them. But concession has had no other effect than that of making them clamorous for more.

There is a cry against an irresponsible Government. Now what must we think of this complaint, when irresponsibility is set up by themselves in a more shameful manner than history can exemplify? I refer you my fellow subjects, residing in the Townships, to the nature and extent of their claims upon the people's money to defray the contingent expense of the House of Assembly. That the contingent expense of that body ought, and must be paid, is what no man will deny; but his Excellency had strong reasons to believe that the sum demanded included charges absolutely foreign from the necessary expenses of the Assembly, and on that account very properly refused to issue his warrant for the payment thereof, unless the salary of a pretended agent, and another unfounded charge were struck out. That his Excellency did right is evident from the following considerations. An agent cannot legally be appointed without the joint concurrence of the three branches of the Legislature, because without this joint concurrence he cannot be paid, as no branch of itself can appropriate money for any purpose whatever. Mr. Viger was appointed by the House of Assembly alone in direct opposition to the vote of the other branch. And though the Assembly hold the purse strings, they cannot make appropriations without the concurrence of the other two branches; therefore any money paid without this concurrence is diametrically opposed to the law of the land. Yet the House of Assembly demand the salary of Mr. Viger in opposition to law and usage, thereby setting themselves both against and above the law. They boldly tell the governor, as Mr. Papineau did in his speech on the occasion, that his Excellency had nothing to do with their demand but merely to issue his warrant for the payment without reference to the items, or to the amount of the sum required, whether too little or too much, or to what purpose it was to be applied, was none of his business. Yet those gentlemen denominate themselves the exclusive friends of the people, the guardian of their money and the defenders of their cause. But look at their conduct. Give them what money they want and they turn round upon you, and boldly assert that it is no man's business to enquire or to know what use they make of your money. Let them be allowed to pay the salary of Mr. Viger out of the contingent expense of the House, and you, at once, put them in possession of a mint that will be sufficient for all purposes. If you allow the principle in one instance, you can set no bounds to their demands and usurpations. They have already told the Governor that his authority extends no further than to the issuance of warrants for payment. Can you, my fellow subjects, submit to this bold attempt at arbitrary power? Can you allow that a salary to Mr. Viger, as agent for the Assembly in England, without the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature has any connexion with the necessary, contingent expense of the Assembly? If you do, where will you bid them stop and assign to them limits? Had the Governor issued his warrant for the payment, he would have betrayed his trust, and sacrificed the liberty of the subject. The 92 Resolutions shew that the liberty of the people is on the eve of irretrievable destruction, if they can succeed in their most atrocious attempts. For the expense of illegal committees, travelling apostles of grievances, is guaranteed, and how can this guarantee be redeemed unless they succeed in getting what contingencies they may please to demand? My fellow subjects, whether of British birth or of British descent, who among you will be so base as to succumb to the despotism and lordly pride of that gothic tyrant that demanded your money at his will? Who among you in the Townships, that are ready to be the slaves of a man so openly and so avowedly a despot, in word and in deed? Such notions of absolute, irresponsible, unquestioned power in the mouth of the harmless, pedantic Jaxira were ludicrous enough, but in the mouth of Louis Joseph, claiming to be above the control of the law, in regard to what contingencies he may want for himself and his followers, one of awful import to us, if he can succeed. So far as he can, he has already set his foot upon your necks. You are already a proscribed race of strangers, foreigners and intruders, unless you render him homage. The children of the soil have been commanded neither to buy from, nor to sell to you, unless you have his mark written on your foreheads. See the address to the West Ward. Give him the control of the money, and who will share with him in the spoil? Will the children of the soil share it with strangers and foreigners? If you expect their friendship, you must swallow their treason, and their calumnies against your country. You must bow to their commands, and not only believe their distortions of facts, but also lend your aid to deceive your neighbours, and if you wince under the galling yoke, they will cast you down to be trampled upon, no more to rise. There are, in this province, persons who went all lengths with them, but who, after falling off to the right side, are now smarting severely under their enmity and revenge. Can you then trust those men that have attempted to appropriate your money contrary to law—that have attempted to pass laws independent of the other branch of the Legislature? They have, you know, sent up bills to the Council, and then deserted their post, before the Council

could take them into consideration. What was this but a declaration that they alone were competent to legislate for the province? Can you trust them, as friends, when you hear them proclaiming their determination to change the law by which you hold your lands, and bring you under the feudal tenure? The Governor now recalled, deserves the eternal gratitude of all His Majesty's subjects in this province for resisting the arrogant claims to indefinite sums of money, for purposes not explained, under the guise of contingencies. The successor to his Excellency, if he be ever so rational, must do as he did, whatever be the form of government, or the concessions that may hereafter be made. For every government must be responsible. Even a gang of robbers must be amenable to a head; and therefore a new governor, though he were no less than Joseph Hume, or Roebuck, must guard the funds of the province from being paid only for indefinite and lawless purposes; and when he once refuses, he will be treated with the same violence that now abuses Lord Aylmer. There is another act of his Excellency's administration—a master piece of composition, which, for moral worth, political integrity, and a high sense of justice, candour and benevolence, cannot well be matched. It is that in answer to an address requesting him to transmit the address to His Majesty on the state of the province, dated March 23, 1831. If you refer to it, you may see and cannot but admire the spirit by which your calumniated government has been administered, and the truly honourable feelings which regulated the mind of your governor. I may yet be induced to give this document. It should in my opinion be preserved in letters of gold.

From the Montreal Herald.

We shall now record some actual instances of robbery and oppression under the feudal law.

Many years ago, a citizen of Montreal purchased property in town, of which he paid the stipulated price during the life of the seller. Forgetting the almost universal proprietorship of Monsieur Nong Tong Paw, the purchaser laid the flattering unction to his soul, that the property was his own. Monsieur Nong Tong Paw, however, was only asleep, for he is permitted, by the indulgence of the law, to sleep as long as Rip Van Winkle without sacrificing any portion of his claims.

One fine morning, however, Monsieur Nong Tong Paw roused himself from his slumber, and, with the inherent dignity of the proprietor of the banks, not of the petty Nile, like Pharaoh, but of the magnificent St. Lawrence, despatched a royal ambassador to revive and enforce his dormant and almost forgotten claims.

On the property which we have mentioned, Monsieur Nong Tong Paw was discovered to have a very old claim of dower to the amount of 3600 francs and exacted the amount through his noble diplomatist from the nominal proprietor, who did not owe a shilling of it any more than the emperor of China.

The noble diplomatist was his Bavarian Majesty's ambassador at the court of London, and Monsieur Nong Tong Paw himself was his Bavarian Majesty's cook.

Was not this an instance of robbery and oppression? Could human prudence have foreseen that the domestic servant of a petty prince of Germany held a long dormant claim on property in the city of Montreal?

In the year 1826, the same citizen of Montreal was required, as seller of a house in town, to pay £500 as a dower in virtue of a nuptial contract dated in 1781. Here was an interval of 45 years; but the claim was just as good in law, and at least as difficult to be disputed, as on the day of its creation. All that the law required of the claimant was to prove that, the property had once belonged to the husband for a year or a month or a week or a day or an hour. This point could be easily established; while the length of the intervening period rendered the defendant's case difficult and obscure. The defendant could escape only in one of two ways. He might be able to prove that the claim had been liquidated, or he might succeed in shewing that, at the date of the nuptial contract, the property in question was mortgaged beyond its value and, therefore, could not be affected by the wife's dower. The former mode of escape was very hopeless; the latter was obviously rendered very difficult by the lapse of years. The difficulty was increased by the circumstance, that the records of the Court of King's Bench were not then kept with the regularity of more recent times. On investigating the case, the gentleman, against whom the claim was urged, discovered that in the year 1787, when the house was bought by his predecessor at a sheriff's sale, some difficulty had arisen in regard to the distribution of the price. Through the want of the public records, the gentleman was now at fault. He began to feel the five hundred pounds slipping away. Fortunately, however, a lawyer, who had something to do with the parties, was then alive; and with his permission, the gentleman, who was on the point of being legally robbed, instituted a patient and painful search among several bushels of old papers, and at last found a clue to the truth in a name well screened from observation by the red bandage of the bundle. The paper, thus unexpectedly discovered, proved to be the judgment of distribution of the price, by which it appeared that the dower had been claimed but was lost through the existence of prior mortgages beyond the amount of the money to be distributed.

Can any thing be more flagrantly dishonest, than a law, which renders such injustice just, such illegality legal, which carefully embalms the claim of the one party, and

permits the claim of the other to be annihilated by the lapse of time?

We have yet a stronger case, a case of willful and heartless fraud. In the year 1816, the same gentleman purchased at Sheriff's sale a house, in which the proprietor was then residing with Madame his wife and Mademoiselle, their daughter. No opposition was lodged for a dower. The father and mother paid the debt of nature. Fourteen years after the Sheriff's sale, the bereaved daughter claimed mamma's dower, and compelled the defrauded purchaser to pay the amount with costs of suit.

Against the fraud of the third instance, not even the act for the ratification of titles would have availed.

To these three instances the same gentleman could add others, were he not restrained by a regard to the feelings and the characters of living parties. But even three such instances, falling within the experience of one individual, are sufficient to prove, that the feudal system is not theoretical but practical, not a mere subject of declamation but a fertile source of pecuniary oppression.

From the New York Evening Star.

#### TORNADO.

Notes on the Tornado which occurred in New Jersey, on the 19th of June 1835.

While on board the steamboat Napoleon, at about half past 5 o'clock, P. M., being within six or seven miles of New Brunswick, my attention was called to a most singular appearance in a north westerly direction. A very dense and low cloud was cresting like a curtain, in the centre of which was a dark and well defined inverted cone, which seemed to unite with another cone on the surface of the earth, while at one of the extremities of this cloud a smaller one having a flocculent appearance also approached near to the earth. The inverted cone had been apparently formed by currents of wind passing in opposite directions from the northwest and south. Suddenly, the well defined character of these united cones was changed, and there arose a column spreading at the top in all directions, but principally to the east, which might be well compared to the eruption of a volcano. A vast body of smoke as it seemed, rose up through the centre of the column, and again descended, forming, as it were, an upward and downward current. The opinion now became general that it proceeded from the conflagration of some large building, caused by the lightning, a vivid flash or two of which had preceded the formation of the cone. But in a few minutes the dense column was dissipated, and we could distinctly observe a gyration movement of the wind, as was proved by the manner in which dust and fragments of timber were carried upward in its course. Onward it swept with great velocity, until another dark and well defined cone was again formed, which for a short time remained stationary; and then gave place to the eruptive appearance and gyration movement previously described. These alternations continued, although much less distinctly characterized, until the whole vanished from our view.

On approaching New Brunswick we every where witnessed the devastation which the tornado had produced; but it was in this city alone that its mighty power was fully exhibited.

From the facts which I have collected, there can be no doubt that the cone above described was formed about 3 miles west of New Brunswick, and remained stationary for some minutes; but when the second movement was produced, a dense cloud completely overshadowed the city. Darkness followed, and a few slight but distinct explosions, as of the puffing of sails, were heard. The heat of the air became very oppressive, and here, as with us, these singular appearances were ascribed to a rapid and extensive conflagration. Under this impression, the alarm bells were rung, and the firemen repaired to their engines; although all eyes were turned toward the west, no one could fix upon the exact spot to which the effort was to be directed. All doubt, however, was soon dispelled by a tremendous rush of wind, which nothing could resist. Men were thrown down buildings of wood and brick were unroofed and completely demolished, and large trees torn up by the roots. The air was now filled with fragments of wood and brick, while clouds of dust enveloped the whole city. The movement of the wind rendered almost inaudible the crash of timbers which must have been simultaneously produced. Many of the inhabitants who had watched the appearance of the column, were apprised of the coming danger and fled to the cellars of their dwellings for safety; and in several cases where the doors of buildings were firmly closed they escaped with little or no injury, though in the midst of destruction. In a moment the storm had passed the city, and, crossing the river, swept along in a direction somewhat north of east, laying waste the village of Piscataway, about 3 miles distant, then inclining somewhat to the south, as summed an easterly course, passing over Perth Amboy, and thence to the ocean.

I will only add a few words concerning the cause of this remarkable phenomenon. The tornado, for so I think it must be denominated, seems to have taken its rise about 3 miles west of this city, where the inverted cone or funnel was formed by the meeting of opposing currents of air, as before mentioned. That this funnel was some minutes forming is evident, both from what we witnessed on board the Napoleon, and from the concurrent testimony of hundreds of our citizens. From 10 to 15 minutes is the length of time which has been generally assigned to the interval which

transpired between the first appearance of this singular cloud and its passage through the city. If this inverted cone may be compared to that of the tube which forms the water spout,—and it certainly at first greatly resembled that phenomenon,—we may suppose that there was a rapid current established from the earth to the cloud, whether caused by opposite electrical conditions, or by the formation of a vacuum, I shall not at present stop to enquire. This upward movement, indeed, is indicated by the occurrences which succeeded, and by many facts which have since been ascertained. Among these may be mentioned the unroofing of those houses to which the air found access through the doors and windows, and the lodgment of some of these roofs nearly in front of the houses to which they belonged, and others in a straight direction at some distance. A boy was taken up near the point where the tornado entered the city, and subsequently found near the river, having been carried through the air at least an eighth of a mile. And what seems almost incredible, he sustained scarcely any injury. This upward movement was distinctly observed at a distance, and it was this which gave what may be called the second stages of the phenomenon the appearance of a volcanic eruption. At the same time, also, there was, undoubtedly, the gyration motion which characterized the progress of the tornado, and which the devastation is to be mainly ascribed. This motion was not only distinctly visible, but is rendered evident by the appearances in the city of New Brunswick and its vicinity. According to my measurement its track through the city was about 100 yards. Near the circumference of the supposed circles was the line of the most destructive force of the wind. Several buildings remain quite uninjured in their centres. The situations of the prostrated trunks of trees on both sides of the Raritan seem to confirm the opinion.

I have thus endeavored to give a few facts concerning this truly interesting, and, in our latitude, very rare phenomenon, and should you think them worthy of publication, they are entirely at your service. Yours, &c.

LEWIS C. BECK, M. D.  
New Brunswick, June 20th, 1835.

#### MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JULY 7, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starks, Notre-Dame street.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

Every public act of every public man ought to be for the benefit of the public,—at least it ought not to be to the detriment of the public. Is the recall of Lord Aylmer for the benefit of the public? He has been accused by the Ho. of Assembly, of acts which they say have been oppressive to the inhabitants of this colony; these accusations have been carried to the British House of Commons. An investigation has followed, before a committee of that house, the result of which has been a full and unqualified acquittal of his Excellency from the charges laid against him. The Ministry succeeding that, under which the committee was appointed, not satisfied that the complaints of the scandalous 92 Resolutions had been proved utterly groundless, resolved, in order still more to endeavour to get at any real complaints in the colony, to send out a commissioner for the purpose of inquiring into all supposed abuses in the province. Lord Aberdeen is most careful to state distinctly that "the office of governor was added to that of High Commissioner chiefly or exclusively with a view to obviate questions, which might otherwise have arisen respecting the extent and the lawfulness of his authority in the province. It is on this account alone that his Majesty has been advised to revoke the commission hitherto held by Lord Aylmer;" that "all preceding Secretaries of state for this department have signified their general approbation of the conduct Lord Aylmer had pursued and from an examination of his Lordship's official correspondence commencing at the period referred to, he could see no reason to dissent from the accuracy of those opinions."—This too Lord Glenelg affirms "was not written without His Majesty's direct previous sanction;" and yet Lord Glenelg takes upon himself the odium attending the recall of this faithful servant. Were we to enter into an exact analysis of the present Secretary's despatches we could dwell upon the deplorable inconsistency exhibited between the former and latter parts of them, we could shew the unblushing use he makes of Lord Aberdeen's knowledge in endeavouring to palm it on his Excellency as my Lord Glenelg's

own. He saw that a person with the title of Governor, was proposed to be sent to Canada, and as his mental vision was too limited, to discover what could be done with Lord Aylmer, in the mean time, he all at once leaps to the conclusion, that his Excellency must be recalled. He has wonderfully succeeded in depriving the Assembly of an official opponent in the colony.

If Lord Aylmer's recall was intended as a conciliatory step, all we can say is, that Lord Glenelg has made a woful blunder.

The destruction of an honest man and a faithful servant never can conciliate any party. The blood of the Earl of Stafford, (to cite a case parallel as to its effect on the contending parties,) was not the blood of reconciliation, between Charles I. and his parliament. But if Lord Glenelg knows the hellish spirit of the French revolution of 1789, he may guess the sort of reconciliation, that the French party are labouring to obtain.

The recall of his Excellency at a time when the colony stood in the greatest need of his services, might induce us to suppose that no commissioner will now be sent. However as a precedent, lately acknowledged in Paris, of trying accused persons whilst absent, must have great influence with a cabinet, whose doctrines of government and liberty are founded on a French basis, we would not be surprised although the plan of sending a commissioner were adhered to. But it must be a novel case in the investigation of alleged crimes against a British subject, that the trial should take place in the absence of the accused.

A writer for the Mississkoui Standard reflects with proper severity on the culpable efforts of the Papineau faction, to create a revolutionary spirit in the Townships. Previous to the elections of 1830, the House of Assembly was not only ignorant of the state of the Townships but actually regarded them and their population as undeserving of Legislative protection. Radicalism is entirely new there, and those who profess it have only done so within a very few years. Canadian Radicalism is surely a strange thing. It bears no analogy to any other that we know of. Under the flimsy pretence of dealing with high theoretical principles of Government, elective principle—distribution of Revenue, it remains a passive and indifferent spectator to the real obstacles which impede the advancement of the province in wealth and civilization. Men naturally cling to the most popular of the three branches of the Government, and thus it has happened that a few designing men in policy as confined, in spirit as tyrannical, and in action as degraded as have ever been seen, have succeeded in foisting on their deluded followers the most rambling visions of unsubstantial grievances. Their influence is, however, rapidly diminishing.—Imposture is giving way to the force of truth. We venture to assert that the constitutional cause has never been so strong as at this moment. Above all, IRISHMEN are embarked in the noble struggle with a strong heart and unflinching purpose—this must not be forgotten—British interests will owe them a debt of ETERNAL GRATITUDE.—*Irish Advocate.*

To those, who wish to obtain a knowledge of the political state of the Townships, from their early settlement to the present time, and of their present actual condition, we recommend the study of the communications of our able correspondent S. D. As a proof of the fidelity and truth of his lucubrations, we beg to assure our distant readers, that many of the early settlers have, to the Editor of the Standard, borne voluntary testimony, to the accuracy of S. D.'s statements and views.

To the "Irish Advocate," we doubt not it will be a gratification to know, that the Irish inhabitants of the Townships, united with their brethren of the cities, in detesting French domination, and upholding the supremacy in Canada, of the land of their birth.

Mr. Kennedy, member for Tiverton, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to make way for Lord Palmerston who is a Cabinet Minister, but has not as yet a seat in Parliament.

"It is a beautiful commentary upon the crusade which the Destructives waged against the boroughs to see how glad they are themselves to use them. Indeed Lord Melbourne could not have organized his government without them, since but a small number of the members of his administration dared venture to run in the counties. Before Lord John Russell's defeat in South Devon, the Lord John Russell had been driven in time of their ministers upon Scotch boroughs. Lord John will make the tenth borough monger in the government, which has affected to hold the boroughs in such abhorrence."—*Quebec Mercury.*

On the 21st of May Lord John Russell took the oath and his seat for Stroud.

In reply, Lord John Russell said that there was no intention of sending Col. Fox as a commissioner to Canada.

Parliament resumed business on the 12th but nothing of importance has been done.



SH paid for veal skins, by



## POETRY.

### MISTAKES OF WRESTLERS.

A careless rogue in some great town,  
By certain skill in trip and twitch,  
Had laid his fellow in the ditch,  
And gained a high renown.  
But feeling (just as monarchs feel,) His conquests unaccomplished still,  
While one had kept his feet,  
And when he brag'd could say he ne'er was beat;  
He went to a once noted bully,  
Who long had reigned the toast  
In former years, yet now converted fully,  
Wrestled no more except to Satan's cost;  
And shaking hard his hand (as often did  
The deacons) he politely bid  
The Minister good-morrow, with a thump  
And friendly leer, then gave his Reverence stomp.  
The preacher knit his brows  
With angry frown,  
Almost resolved immediately to douse  
The puppy down;  
But knowing that disuse  
The nerve will somewhat slacken,  
He gave his passion truce,  
And looking round, to see the lists were clear,  
Doff'd hat and shoes,  
Then grappled without fear  
His foe mistaken.  
Their equal strength gave victory a doubt  
Which was the man,  
Till after many a wary bout  
The preacher thrust his right leg out,  
As if at cross-trip he began,  
Yet half performed the wily joko  
And threw the fool at inside lock.  
Up starts the vanquished in a rage,  
"No throw! no throw! I vow 'twas fair!  
You tricked me down!" "Poh! poh! assuage  
Your wrath," with haughty air,  
The good man just replied,  
"And what is wrestling all but nice deceit?"  
"I know!" the other cried,  
"Yet who supposed a minister would cheat?"  
INAC.

## MISCELLANY.

From the American Monthly Mag. of Feb.  
PIRACY.

In the early part of June, I sailed from Philadelphia in the schooner Mary, on a voyage to New Orleans. My principal object in going round by sea, was the restoration of my health, which had been for many months declining. Having some friends in New Orleans, whose commercial operations were conducted on an extensive scale, I was charged with the care of several sums of money in gold and silver, amounting altogether to nearly 18,000 dollars. This I communicated to the captain, and we concluded to secure it in the best manner our circumstances would admit. A plank was accordingly taken off the ribs of the Schooner in my own cabin, and the money being deposited in the vacancy, the plank was nailed down in the original place, and the seams filled and tarred over. Being thus relieved from any apprehension that the money would be found upon us, in case of any attack from pirates, my mind was somewhat easier. Other articles of value I could conveniently carry with me, I did so. I had also brought a quantity of bank notes to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. Part of these I caused to be carefully sewed in the left lapel of my coat, supposing that in case of my being lost at sea, my coat, should my body be found, would still contain the most valuable of my effects. The balance was carefully quilled into my black silk cravat. Our crew consisted of the captain and four men, with a supply of live stock for the voyage, and a Newfoundland dog, valuable for his fidelity and sagacity. He had once saved his master from a watery grave when he had been stunned and knocked overboard by the sudden shifting of the boom. I was the only passenger on board. Our voyage at first was prosperous, and time went on rapidly. I felt my strength increase the longer I was at sea, and when we arrived off the southern coast of Florida, my feelings were like those of another man. Returning health danced gaily through my veins. Nurs'd by the climate where destruction reigns.

It was towards the evening of the fourteenth day, two hours before sunset, that we spied a sail astern of us. As twilight came, it neared us with astonishing rapidity. Night closed, and all around was impenetrable darkness. Now and then a gentle wave would break against our bow and sparkle for a moment, and at a distance behind us, we could see the uneven glow of light, occasioned by the foaming of the strange vessel. The breeze that filled our canvass was gentle, though it was fresh.

"She walked the waters like a thing of life, And seemed to dare the elements of strife." We coursed our way steadily through the night; though once or twice the roaring of the waves increased so suddenly as to make us believe we had passed a breaker. At the time it was unaccountable to me, but I now believe it to be occasioned by the bark behind us, coming rather near in the darkness of the night. At midnight I went on deck. Nothing but an occasional sparkle was to be seen, and the ocean was undisturbed. Still it was a fearful and appalling darkness, and in spite of my endeavours I could not compose myself. At the windlass, on the fore-castle, three of the sailors, like myself, unable to sleep, had collected for conversation. On joining them, I found our fears were mutual. They all kept their eyes steadily fixed upon the unknown vessel, as if anticipating some dreadful event. They informed me that they had put their arms in order, and were determined to stand or die.

Shame to the spirit that would shrink in fright,  
When duty calls him to the ensanguined fight.

At this moment a flash of light, perhaps a musket burning priming, proceeded from the vessel in pursuit, and we saw distinctly that her deck was covered with men. My heart almost failed me. I had never been in battle, and I knew not what it was. Day at length dawned, and setting all her canvass, our pursuer gained alarmingly upon us. It was evident that she had followed us the whole night, being unwilling to attack us in the dark. In a few minutes she fired a swivel and came alongside. She was a pirate. Her boat was lowered, and a dozen hideous looking objects jumped in, with a commander at their head. The boat pushed off, and was nearing us fast, as we arranged ourselves for giving her a broadside. Our whole stock of arms consisted of six muskets and an old swivel, used as a single gun, belonging to the Mary, and a pair of pistols of my own, which I carried in my belt. The pirate boat's crew were armed with muskets, pistols, swords, cutlasses, and knives; and when she came within her own length of us we fired five of our muskets and the swivel into her. Her fire was scarcely half given, when she filled and went down with all her crew. At this success we were inclined to rejoice, but on looking over to the pirate schooner, we observed her deck still swarming with the same description of horrid looking wretches. A second boat's crew pushed off, with her muskets pointed directly at us the whole time. When they came within the same distance as the other, we fired, but with little, if any, effect. The pirate immediately returned the fire, and with horrid cries jumped aboard of us. Two of our brave crew were lying dead upon the deck, and the rest of us expected nothing better. French, Spanish, and English, were spoken indiscriminately, and all at once. The most horrid imprecations were uttered against us, and threats that fancy cannot imagine.

A wretch whose black, shaggy whiskers covered nearly his whole face, whose eyes were only seen at intervals from beneath his bushy eye-brows, and whose appearance was more like that of a hell hound than of a human being, approached me with a drawn cutlass in his hand. I drew one of my pistols and snapped it in his face; but it flashed in the pan, and before I could draw the other, the pirate, with a brutality that would have disgraced a cannibal, struck me over the face with his cutlass, and knocked me down. I was too much wounded by the blow to resist, and the blood run in torrents from my forehead. In this situation the wretch seized me by the scalp, and thrusting his cutlass in my cravat cut it through completely. I felt the cold iron glide along my throat, and even now the very thought makes me shudder. The worst idea I had ever formed of human cruelty seemed now realized, and I could see death stare me in the face. Without stopping to examine the cravat, he put it in his pocket, and in a voice of thunder exclaimed "Levez vous!" I accordingly rose on my feet, and he pinioned my hands behind my back, led me to the gunwale of the vessel, and asked another of the gang, in French, whether he should throw me overboard. At the recollection of that scene I am still staggered, I endeavored to call the prospects of eternity before me, but could think of nothing except the cold and quiverless apathy of the tomb. His infamous companion replied, "Il est trop bonne hetire l'envoyer au diable," and led me to the foremast, where he tied me with my face to the stern of the vessel. The chords were drawn so tight around my arms and legs, that my agony was excruciating. In this situation he left me.

On looking round, I found them all employed in plundering and ransacking every thing we had. Over my left shoulder, one of our sailors were strung up to the yard arm, and apparently in the last agonies of death; while before me our gallant captain was on his knees begging for his life. The wretches were endeavouring to extort from him the secret of our money; but for a while he was firm and dauntless. Provoked at his obstinacy, they extended his arms and cut them off at the elbows. At this, human nature gave way, and the injured man confessed the spot where we had concealed our specie. In a few minutes it was aboard their own vessel. To revenge themselves on our unhappy captain, when they had satisfied themselves that nothing else was hidden, they spread a bed of oakum on the deck before me, and after soaking it through with turpentine, tied the captain on it, filled his mouth with the same combustibles, and set the whole on fire. The cries of the unfortunate man were heart rending, and his agonies must have been unutterable; but they were soon over. All this I was compelled to witness. Heart-sick with the sight, I once more shut my eyes, but a musket discharged close to my ear, was a warning sufficient to keep them open.

On casting my eyes to the stern of the vessel, I discovered that the boatswain had been nailed to the deck through his feet, and the body spiked through to the tiller. He was writhing in the last agonies of crucifixion. Our fifth comrade was out of sight during all this tragedy; in a few minutes, however, he was brought upon deck blindfolded. He was then conducted to the muzzle of the swivel, and commanded to kneel. The swivel was then fired off, and his head was dreadfully wounded by the discharge. In a moment after, I was agonized to behold his tortments and convulsions—language is too feeble to describe them. I have seen men hung upon the gibbet, but their death was like sinking in slumber when compared with his.

"The flesh will quiver when the pincers tear,  
The blood will follow where the knife is driven." Excited with this scene of human butchery, one of these wretches fired his pistol at the captain's dog. The ball struck his shoulder and disabled him; he finished him by shooting him again, and at last by cutting out his tongue! At this last hell-engendered act, my blood boiled with indignation at such savage brutality on a helpless, inoffensive dog! but I was unable to give utterance or actions to my feelings.

There's always burning in the freeman's soul,  
A sacred flame, tenacious of control;  
From heaven descended and to heaven allied,  
That glows with lustre on the sufferer's side.

Seeing that the crew had been every one despatched, I began to think more of myself. My old enemy, who seemed to forget me, once more approached me; but shockingly besmeared with blood and brains. He had stood by the side of the unfortunate sailor who suffered before the swivel, and supported him with the point of his bayonet. He drew a stiletto from his side, placed its point upon my heart and gave it a heavy thrust. I felt its point touch my skin; but the quilting of my bank bills prevented its further entrance. This savage monster then ran it up my breast, as if intending to divide my lungs, and in doing so, the bank bills fell upon the deck. He snatched them up greedily, and exclaimed, "Ah! laissez-moi voir ce qui reste." My dress, in a few moments, was ripped to pieces at the peril of my life. He frequently came so near as to tear my skin and deluge me with blood; but, by the mercy of Providence, I escaped from every danger. At this moment a heavy flaw struck the schooner, and I heard one of the pirates say "Voilà un vaisseau!" and gaining their own vessel, were soon out of sight.

Helpless as I now was, I had the satisfaction of knowing that the pirates had been frightened by the appearance of a sail, but it was impossible for me to see it. Still tied to the foremast, I knew not what was my prospect of release. An hour or two had elapsed after they left me, and it was now noon. The sun played vehemently on my head, and I felt a languor and debility that indicated approaching fever. My head gradually sunk upon my breast, when I was shocked by hearing the water pouring into the cabin windows. The wretches had scuttled the vessel, and left me pinioned to go down with her. I commended my spirit to my Maker, and gave myself up for lost. I felt myself gradually dying away, and the last thing I remembered was the foaming noise of the waves. This was occasioned by a ship passing by me. I was taken in, restored to health, and am now a poor, ruined, helpless man.

THE undersigned on the arrival of the Spring shipping will have a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHEN-WARE, of a superior quality, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.  
J. GLENNON.  
Montreal, May, 1835. 43m

## NEW STORE

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. SMITH,

HAVING lately purchased from A. RHOES, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,  
Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasting, black, blue, green, claret and red Cressians, Bombazines, blk. and col'd bombazines; Eng. and French Merinos; blk. gro. de Nap. changeable and Levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreus, very rich and very low; 10 pieces Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jaconet, checked, plain and col'd cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and mull do. bob. Lace and Footing, linen Loug Lawn; merino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls; Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin Huffs, fig'd do., Nankeens, Diapers, Ticking, Pelisse Wadding, Straw and Dunstable Bonnets. White and col'd flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at upper leather, calf skins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.  
Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Britannia & China Ware.  
Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed teas, in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.  
Young hyson, twankay, hyson skin and black teas; spices of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine salt, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil and candles.

10 cwt. refined loaf Sugar—lump do., 10 cwt. muscovado do.  
200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do.  
50 bush. superfine Flour—fine do.  
If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it. PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the highest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber.  
Mississkoui Bay, June 2, 1835.

## TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS CATHOLICON  
the only  
SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY  
FOR THE  
PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

## PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:  
for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supercedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARREN'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.  
Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell; and Levi Stevens, Durham; Cook & Foss, Brom; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 41y

## PROSPECTUS

OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED

THE MILESIAHS,  
OR AN INQUIRY INTO THE  
ORIGIN & HISTORY OF THE IRISH

BY ROBERT JEFFERS.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME of the greatest and most important discoveries had their rise from (apparently) trivial or accidental circumstances.

One of the most distinguished Members of the Highland Society of Kingston, in a company where the author of this "Inquiry" was present, asserted that "the Irish had their origin from the Highland, or (what he called) Celtic Scots, and that the Progenitors of both the one and the other, had come across the Strait of Dover, from the continent of Europe."

This simple occurrence determined the Author to institute this Inquiry.

He hopes to prove beyond possibility of successful contradiction—

I. That the Irish are Progenitors, and not Descendants.

II. That all who have rightful claim to the Gaelic and Irish as their native language, had one common ancestor, which will be proved across the Strait of Dover, nor from the Continent of Europe.

IV. That although Geographical and Providential circumstances cause the Highlanders to be now considered as part and parcel of the Scottish Nation, their natural connection is with Ireland. And that as to Origin and Language, they have no more connection with the Low-land Scots, than they have with the population of Sweden or Russia.

In the prosecution of this Work, a "mite" will be thrown in, towards that most desirable of Irish things, a union among the sons of Erin; as a kindly feeling between them and all other Nations.

It is also hoped to remove just ground of prejudice against the National character; and by wiping off the tarnish of unjust misrepresentation, to exhibit the pure EMERALD in all its native lustre; so that it shall be proved an honor (and not a disgrace) to be connected with Ireland.

In fine, the Author is confident he can prove that the Irish is the most peculiar and interesting nation (the Jews not excepted) that exists, or has existed on the face of the earth.

THE work shall come out in numbers, price one quarter Dollar each. And as the Author does not expect to gain, (except in his National gratification) so he cannot afford to lose—it is therefore expected that each subscriber will pay for one number in advance, on putting down his name to the author, or Mr. David Leachy of Kingston, with whom the amount will be deposited, until the numbers are given into his hands for delivery.

Public spirited and influential Irishmen in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. &c. are requested to aid in the subscription for, and sale of this work.

When any amount worth their money is subscribed, they will please enclose their money directed to Archibald M'Donnell, Esq. (not Macdonald) Hazel Bank, Kingston, who shall retain it, until the numbers are delivered to him to be forwarded.

As there is a fellow citizen (of Cork) with the author, who fills a high station in Charleston, (S. C.) he is hereby most respectfully solicited to assist in the furtherance, and sale of this Irish Work.

All Editors in Canada and the United States, who feel friendly to the Irish, will please to insert this Prospectus, and those who continue to do so, shall be entitled to a copy of the Work.

N. B. Those who wish to act as Agents for this work, on their forwarding the price of nine numbers, they shall have 13; for 28, they shall have 32; for the price of 54, they shall have forwarded sixty three.

May 12, 1835. 12

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at a great bargain, lot No. 9 in the fourth range of lots in the Township of Frelighsburg. All persons are cautioned against committing trespass upon said lot of land, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigours of the law.

For further particulars enquire of Doct. Chamberlin, of Frelighsburg, or of the undersigned. ALFRED NASH.

Farnham, June 2, 1835.

## LOOK AT THIS!

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND IS INCH SHINGLE, to be delivered at Mississkoui Bay, between this period and the end of the year 1835. Ample security will be required for due performance, in which case the one fourth part of the purchase money will be paid in advance.

M. V. BINGHAM.

St. Armand, May 22, 1835.

## PROSPECTUS.

### MONEY IS POWER.

UNDER this title the Subscriber proposes to publish a book on BANKING, dedicated to the intelligent and reflecting portion of the community, which shall convey to the Canadian public, in a condensed form, every necessary information on this deservedly engrossing subject. As the Author is, and has ever been, a steadfast friend of Banking Institutions, it will be with him a principal object, in as far as in him lies, to impart to his readers just idea of their importance to the prosperity of Commercial and Agricultural communities, that in considering controversial discussions the enquiring mind may become prepared to separate the wheat from the chaff,—the gold from the dross.

To this end it is his intention to notice some of the most popular works deprecatory of Banking, which by their ingenuity and plausibility have injuriously prejudiced the unreflecting against a Paper Currency. Among these we reckon, pre-eminent for mischief, Cobett's "Paper against Gold," and Gouge on Banking.

Perhaps no section of the civilized world presents to the plastic powers of an abundant and sound Paper Currency a more expanded and unobstructing field for the display of their mighty energies, than these fertile appendages of the British Crown,—where Ceres and Pomona are destined to perpetuate their genial reign,—where the bowels equally with the surface of the earth, teem with embryonic riches, and where the abundant waters present innumerable channels to the enterprise of commerce to convey their treasures inexhaustible to every foreign clime.

Encouraging however as are indisputably the natural advantages of these regions to the industry of man, they can serve for nothing but as a reproach to his sagacity if he seeks not for the aid essential to render his labours effectively productive and practically beneficial.

That such aid is alone to be found in an abundant currency will be made clear by practical illustrations from the highest authorities; and it will be an especial object of this work so to explain the present position of commerce in relation to the precious metals, as fully to demonstrate that the advancement of the Canadas to the state of opulence for which they seem to have been destined by Providence, can only be effected through the instrumentality of an abundant Paper Currency.

The book will be 8vo. demy, and will contain at least 500 pages of close print, in excellent, clear type, on fine paper, and will be delivered in linen binding. As it will be attended with certain and great expense, a certain sale, and pay in advance, are indispensable. The expense of 500 copies has been carefully calculated, and seven shillings and sixpence has been found to be the lowest price at which it can be sold, reckoning nothing for the Author's labour of compilation and original composition; for which if he ultimately obtain any pecuniary recompense, it can only arise from an excess of sale beyond his subscription list.

As every exertion will be used to render the work both entertaining and instructive, and most especially plain to every capacity, the Author, with a zealous mind intent upon the public good, indulges the hope that the community at large will, by their ready patronage, expedite the completion of a work upon which the solicitation of partial friends have induced him to enter.

Contemporary Editors in both Provinces publishing this Prospectus four times, shall have a copy of the work.

THOMAS DALTON,

Editor Patriot.

City Toronto, June 2, 1835. 12—4w

## TO LET.

THE STORE, ASHERY, DISTILLERY, and part of the SHED, at Churchville, belonging to the estate and succession of the late John Church, jr. and consort, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

For SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 45 bushels of wheat, 50 do. corn, 150 do. oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes. Also, a quantity of rye, buck-wheat, and about 15 tons good barn hay. For further particulars enquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it to their interest to settle the same immediately.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLIN, Executors  
SAMUEL WOOD, & Tutor.  
Churchville, 1st April, 1835.

## FARMS

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house, thirty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard: all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th range, in the Township of Dunham, containing 100 acres; and about 12 acres of No. 4, in the 5th range: about 40 acres of said pieces being improved.

ALSO, in the Township of Sutton, a farm containing 200 acres; being lot No. 5, in the 7th range; having about 40 acres of improved land, with a good log house, and frame barn thereon.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seignior of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 14th range, with a small frame-house well finished, and a barn thereon; and having about twenty five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Frelighsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One half of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of the above, can obtain further information, by applying to the subscriber, in the village of Frelighsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.

St. Armand, 27th April, 1835.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, in the village of Frelighsburg, the well known

## TAVERN STAND

formerly known as "the Mills House."

H. M. CHANDLER.

Frelighsburg, May 15th, 1835.

## SILVER GREY.

THIS well known HORSE will stand for use of Mares the ensuing season at the Stable of the Subscriber, in the Village of Frelighsburg, at FIVE DOLLARS the Season.

ALSO,

A Full Blood CANADIAN HORSE will stand at the same place, for the use of Mares at three dollars the Season. Persons wishing for the use of said Horse or Horses, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. All accidents at the risk of the owners.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, May 22, 1835.